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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Thorndale FARM



GROWERS OF THORNDALE IVIES
AND OTHER HARDY VINES AND GROUND COVER PLANTS

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WOODSTOCK • ILLINOIS

Dear Garden Friend,

Most of us appreciate the charm and beauty vines will lend to even the humblest home. To help you in your selection of the most suitable plants for your house and garden is the purpose of this planting guide.

Out-of-this-world garden catalog descriptions are fun to read, especially on cold and blustery winter nights. But if you are in need of learning *which* vines and ground covers to plant and *where* and *how*, then this is the book for you. With sketches and in simple language it tells you where to begin and what to do.

Why do people from "all over" buy plants from Woodstock, Illinois? This is a question I have been asked many times. I think the answer can be expressed in these words—

Hardiness — Pot-Grown Quality — Price

What does this mean in practical benefits to you? Let me explain this in a little more detail.

Hardiness. As a rose hybridizer aims for gorgeous colors, we breed and select for Hardiness. Our Thorndale Sub-Zero English Ivy is the outstanding example of this. The climate in northern Illinois is rugged—from 25° F. below to 102° F. above in the shade. The type of plants we grow must be tough to tolerate these temperature extremes. No, you cannot see Hardiness, but it is there; it's bred into our stock.

Pot-Grown Quality. When Thorndale plants are received by you they are as fresh as the day they left our nursery. Even when transplanted on a hot summer day they won't wilt but keep right on growing as though they had never been moved. Plant losses are eliminated when you buy pot-grown quality. Here's why. All of our plants that lend themselves to pot culture are grown in special, deep clay pots. The fine fibrous roots are undisturbed within the solid ball of earth in which the plant grew from a small transplanted cutting.

Price. We specialize in only a few kinds of plants, but these we grow to perfection in great quantities. The savings in producing them at a lower cost is passed on to you by giving you superior stock for the price of regular plants.

In a few words this sums up the plant operation at Thorndale Farm. A great deal of time and money is continually being invested to develop a still greater degree of Hardiness for an ever increasing variety of plants.



A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "William C. Davis".



Let's talk about Ivies

It's been a favorite subject with us for a long time, and since so many of you have written to us we believe that it is of interest to you, too.

Here's what it says about them in Bailey's Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture:

"Hedera—ancient Latin name of the Ivy, Araliaceae. Evergreen shrubs, climbing by areal rootlets; lvs. alternate, long-petioled, etc., etc."

Well, that's fine, but it is not the kind of information our garden friends ask us about, so we shall close this excellent reference guide and talk shop in common garden terms. We'll give you the practical, down-to-earth advice that comes out of our years of experience growing these plants here at Thorndale.

WHAT'S SO GOOD ABOUT THORNDALE SUB-ZERO ENGLISH IVIES?

THEY ARE EXTREMELY HARDY. Reports from all parts of the United States indicate that these Ivies have withstood severe weather conditions where many other hardy vines failed. Here's what a veteran horticulturist says in his garden column "Things Out-Of-The-Ordinary" (Flower Grower, January 1952)

"Last winter was the first time we have had a plant of Hedera helix come through the winter with foliage intact above the snow line. It may have been the luck of the Irish, good local weather conditions or the natural sturdiness of Thorndale Farm's (Woodstock, Illi-

nois) strain of English ivy. The situation—a brick surface of an outside chimney facing north—is a trying one and we may never be able to attain a long-held goal of covering the chimney with ivy foliage. However these Thorndale plants give us hope."

It gets cold up there in Michigan, and it gets cold and rough in Woodstock, which is 50 miles N.W. of Chicago. 31° F. below (winter 1951) but in the summer, it goes as high as 102° F. in the shade.

THEY ARE THE TESTED PRODUCT OF A PLANT SPECIALIST

Years ago a nurseryman would grow a little of everything, or tried to. That was all right in "the good old days". But today's better informed gardeners are no longer satisfied with inferior plants. Specialists in Roses, Iris, Peonies, Chrysanthemums, to name just a few, grow these popular plants to a perfection which the general nurseryman seldom matches.

The specialist knows the importance of "good blood" and works unceasingly to improve his stock by selection and development of hardy parent plants. This is Thorndale's real capital — tested parent stock plants from which all our plants originate—the plants we send to you.

The more routine work of plant propagation is also important. Through years of experience and observation, he knows when it is just the right time for the next step in developing the plants he sends to you. It is imperative, for example, that a plant, especially a potted ivy or vine, be transplanted

within a few weeks after it has obtained its optimum growth in the pot. When it is left in a small pot too long it becomes "pot bound", its growth is checked, it becomes "hard" and it does not establish itself as quickly as one which is transplanted when its time is right.

Because we specialize, we have hardy ivies that are just right for transplanting coming along from spring to fall all during the summer months.

SKETCHES SHOW YOU HOW TO PLANT

We have seen some of our carefully grown plants stuck into unprepared ground that was so hard and sterile even weeds refused to grow. It is a wonder that they were still living several months later after having been virtually forgotten all summer.

That isn't fair to the plants, to you, nor to us. Good plants deserve good care. Let's treat them right and carefully follow the simple illustrated planting directions shown in this planting guide. It's only natural that our garden enthusiasm reaches its climax in the spring, but most plants like an occasional drink in the summer too! Loosen the soil around them from time to time and give them a chance to breathe. They will reward you with healthy, vigorous growth.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

The vines we shall talk about are the hardy climbing plants which can be successfully grown in most parts of this country.

Those that are evergreen the year round are designated with an **(E)**

Deciduous plants which lose their leaves in late fall are identified by a **(D)**

The natural growing habits of vines and their cultural requirements vary a good deal. Some are vigorous growers attaining a great height and spread within a single growing season, as, for example, the Silver Lace Vines and Clematis paniculata. Euonymus vegetus, on the other hand, will require many years before it reaches its ultimate height of 20 to 25 feet.

English Ivies adhere to a brick or stone wall by means of hold-fasts. The Boston Ivy has suction disks at the end of short tendrils which fasten themselves to any surface. Other vines may have long, thread-like tendrils which will not adhere to a smooth wall but need a trellis or other open woodwork around which these tendrils will coil themselves for support.

To produce a profusion of flowers, Clematis, for example, need sun or a location which is semi-shady part of the day but with at least six hours of sunshine. Ivies and Euonymus prefer shady or semi-shady situations, but they will also thrive in full sun if they are adequately watered during dry seasons. While all of the vines listed in this catalog are hardy, the degree of their hardiness varies.

With a knowledge of these different habits and requirements in mind, we have made an earnest effort to recommend the most suitable plants for a given situation. In most cases, more than one vine could be used to achieve satisfactory and pleasing results. To help you in selecting your plants we have described each one in great detail. Gardening is both a science and an art and you may be sure that

even the experts won't always agree in their choice of plant materials.

HARDY GROUND COVERING PLANTS

Most ground cover plants are grown for their attractive evergreen foliage. Among the plants in this group familiar to most gardeners in practically every state are the English Ivy, Winter Creeper, and Trailing Myrtle or Periwinkle.

They have been used in mass plantings in parks and large estates for many years. Yet they are equally valuable in the smallest garden where several types and varieties may be planted to advantage in places unfavorable for grass or too inaccessible for mowing.

Many ground covers will spread rapidly and under their thick carpet few weeds will long survive. Except for thorough watering a few times during hot dry spells, they will require little attention once they have established themselves.

Pachysandra, Ivies, Myrtle, and Euonymus will grow under big trees and evergreens where grasses would be unable to compete for food. Many of them will tolerate dense shade while others prefer semi-shady locations. These same plants may also grow luxuriantly in hot sunny places as, for example, on steep banks with a southern slope where it is next to impossible to grow a good stand of grass without constant care.

Until comparatively recently, many houses were built on high foundations. The planting of tall

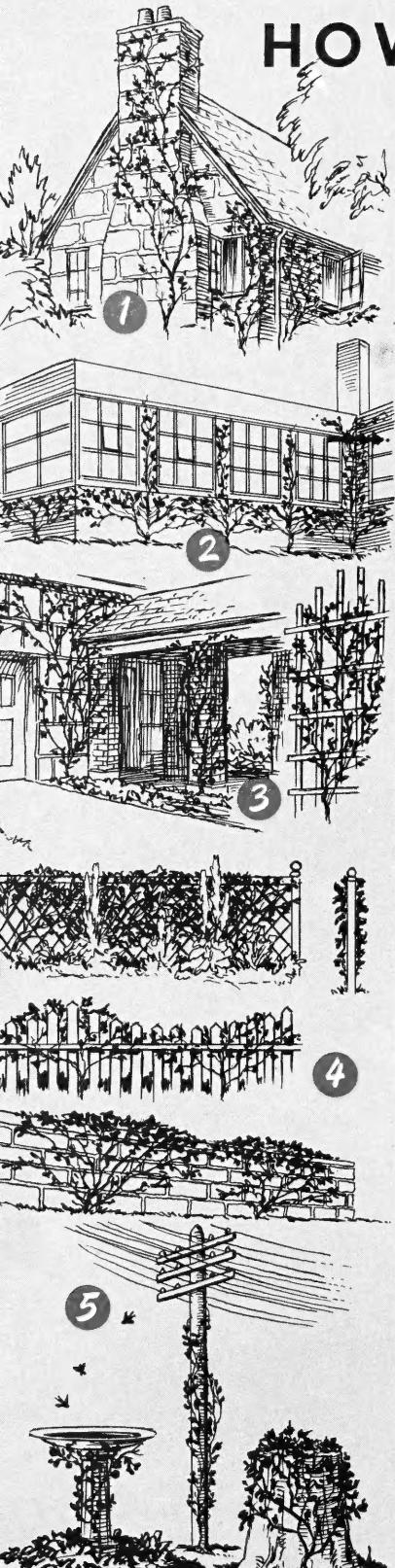
shrubs and evergreens around them had a two-fold purpose, to hide the base wall and at the same time give the effect of tying the house to the ground. In the late thirties the ranch house and similarly styled dwellings brought about great changes in the building industry. These houses were constructed closer to the ground and today even the livingroom windows are often only a few inches above the ground. It is only natural that low growing plants should become important, not only as part of the general landscaping of the garden but also as part of the foundation planting of these newer houses.

Detailed descriptions and planting instructions are given in another section of this book. A series of sketches show just a few of the many uses of this very important plant group.

WHY BOTANICAL NAMES?

They serve a very important function. All plants have one scientific name by which they are known all over the world. *Hedera helix* is English Ivy, not only to the English horticulturist and his American cousin but it means the same plant to his colleagues in France, Spain, Sweden, or China. In our dealings with plant growers and collectors right here in our own country, we would never be quite sure what the other fellow has in mind unless we all talk the same language. This is the reason we use botanical names. To make everybody happy, we'll also use the common names except for those few plants which either do not have a familiar name or are better known by their botanical name.

HOW TO USE HARDY



1. FOR CHIMNEYS AND HOUSE WALLS

built of brick, stone, stucco and other hard surfaces use Thorndale, Baltic, Boston or Lowi Ivies, *Euonymus vegetus* or *E. acuta*. For wood construction attach trellises to wall on which vines like Clematis will support themselves.

2. FOR FACTORIES, one story high, use Thorndale, Baltic or Lowi Ivies, *Euonymus vegetus* or *E. acuta*. For taller buildings plant Boston Ivies if vine is to cover entire wall within a relatively short period. Evergreen Thorndale Ivies could be planted in combination with the deciduous Boston Ivy which loses its leaves in the fall.

3. GARAGE AND BREEZEWAY.

Plant Thorndale, Baltic or Lowi Ivies, *Euonymus vegetus* or *E. acuta*. Clematis Jackmani or *C. Henryi* for trellises.

4. WOVEN WIRE FENCE.

Plant Virginia Creeper for quick results and thick growth. It will form a solid wall of green less than 8 inches thick within 2 or 3 seasons. Makes a perfect background for flowers and is ideal for small lots. No reason why Clematis cannot be planted in combination to provide additional interest. Thorndale Ivies and both *Euonymus* varieties are likewise suitable but take longer to cover entire fence.

PICKET FENCE. Clematis Jackmani or *C. Henryi*.

GARDEN WALL. A dry retaining wall made of broken concrete blocks can be effectively covered with Thorndale or Baltic Ivies or *Euonymus vegetus* or *E. acuta*. Same type of wall made of handsome flagstones should be sparingly planted with same vines—just enough to relieve straight line and add interest to wall.

5. BIRD BATH.

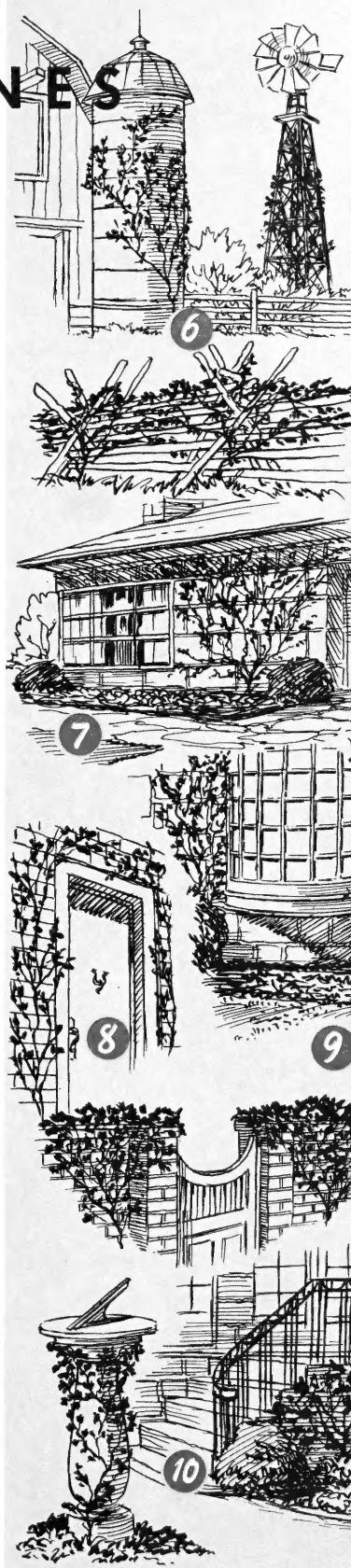
Thorndale, Baltic, Lowi Ivies or *Euonymus vegetus*.

TELEPHONE POLE, Virginia Creeper.
TREE STUMP. Thorndale or Baltic Ivy;

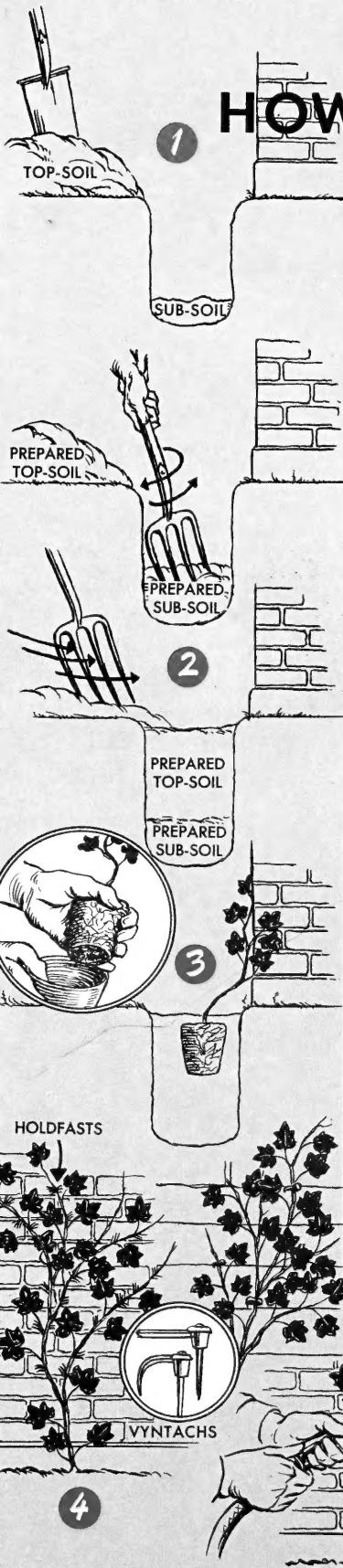
CLIMBING VINES

Euonymus vegetus or *E. acuta*, Virginia Creeper, and Clematis paniculata. For small stumps use any of these vines and also Clematis Jackmani or *C. Henryi* except Virginia Creeper and *C. paniculata*.

6. **SILOS AND WINDMILLS** on farms. For Silos use Boston, Thorndale or Baltic Ivy. For windmills either Virginia Creeper or Clematis paniculata.
7. **RANCH HOUSE** and similar types of modern one-story buildings. If built of concrete blocks or common brick, plant with Thorndale, Baltic, or Lowi Ivy or *Euonymus vegetus* or *E. acuta*. If constructed of fine brick or stone, use same vines but plant them sparingly. In this case vines should provide a trace of greenery without covering the beauty of the stone or brick. For wood construction, let Clematis Jackmani or *C. Henryi* support themselves on appropriately designed trellises or on inconspicuous wires or other means of support.
8. **ENTRANCE.** To frame a handsome door use Thorndale, Baltic or Lowi Ivy, *Euonymus vegetus*, or *E. acuta*. Clematis Jackmani or *C. Henryi* if suitable support is provided.
9. **COLONIAL STYLE WINDOW.** Same vines as suggested for entrance. Under window plant ground cover such as Thorndale or Baltic Ivy, *Euonymus acuta*, *Vinca* or *Pachysandra*. See "Ground Cover Plants."
10. **GARDEN WALL AND GATE.** Use Thorndale, Baltic, or Lowi Ivy, *Euonymus vegetus*, or *E. acuta*. To "tie" wall to the ground plant a bed of ground cover plants at the base and use Thorndale Ivy, *Vinca*, etc.
10. **SUN DIAL.** Thorndale, Baltic, or Lowi Ivy or *Euonymus vegetus*.
10. **STEPS.** Cover wall at side of steps with Thorndale or Baltic Ivy and *Euonymus vegetus* or *E. acuta*. These same plants may be used as ground cover plants in the bed beside the steps.



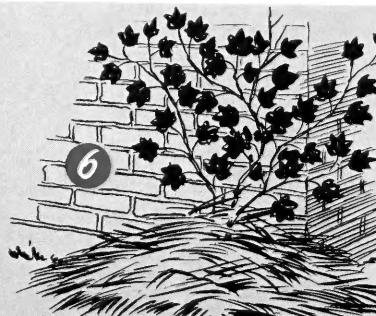
HOW TO PLANT VINES



Give your plants the best possible start by following these simple planting instructions. Anything you may do for them later will not remotely benefit them as much as the care you take in transplanting them now. Remember . . . while this vine is just a small potted plant now, little different from the Ivy you have in your house, it will need as much food as a good-sized Elm tree by the time it has climbed to the top of the chimney or covered a wall of your house.

1. Dig hole about 12 inches square and 18 inches deep.
2. Spade some well-rotted manure, leaf mold, peat, or compost and a handful of fertilizer, such as bone meal, into the subsoil. Mix manure and bone meal with good top soil and fill up the hole.
3. Into this well prepared ground plant the vine, with the base of the plant about 1 inch below the ground level and 12 inches from the wall or post. Let the runners creep towards the wall to which they will soon fasten themselves by means of holdfasts or suction disks. Water thoroughly and thereafter keep ground moist but do not drown the plants nor otherwise kill them with kindness.
4. On the Ivy stems are small suction-cup like growths called holdfasts which hold the vine firmly to even the smoothest surface. The vine should be started up the wall while *small*. Once they have taken hold firmly it is almost impossible to pull them off without breaking their stems. If driving rains and high winds tend to loosen the vines before they are tightly anchored, it may be necessary to help them along by fastening the branches to the wall with tape or specially designed nails (as illustrated).
5. Occasionally wash vines to keep leaves clean, especially *underneath* to prevent insect pests from infesting the plants. Loosen soil around them a few times the first season or two.
6. Mulch Ivies lightly with leaves, straw, hay, peat, or similar material the first year or two. Once the plant is well established and acclimated no further special care is necessary. Mulch Clematis every year.

When an old vine has grown too heavy it may be trimmed in much the same way that shrubs and trees are pruned. Start at the top and work down. Trim a few feet at a time. Pruning should be a thinning-out process. Don't just chop off the growth, especially around the doors and windows.



HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Hedera helix E

THORNDALE SUB-ZERO ENGLISH IVY

Location: Sun to dense shade.

Soil: Any good garden soil but prefers rich, damp soil for most luxuriant growth.

Ultimate Height: 50 to 100 feet.

These Sub-Zero English Ivies with their glossy, evergreen leaves, are the descendants of a remarkably hardy parent plant which has withstood 25 Chicago winters without protection. Many generations later the offsprings of this great Ivy are continuing to display the same uncommon hardiness. They have been tested under all sorts of growing conditions and have continued to prosper where many other plants have failed. Most of them came through in fine shape in the winter of 1951 when the temperature dropped to 31° F below zero here in Woodstock.

The Thorndale Sub-Zero Ivies are strong, vigorous growers and will usually make a growth of 2 to 4 feet the first season if planted in good, rich soil in shady or semi-shady locations. They may be planted in open beds as well. Plants in our nursery rows certainly have not wilted under the burning sun as long as they are thoroughly watered during dry weather. They will do well in almost any soil but are at their best in ground which has been improved with well rotted leaves or peat moss topped off with a generous application of bone meal or similar type of organic fertilizer.

Winter protection. Should the plants be protected? The first winter or two, by all means. This will give them a chance to acclimate themselves in their new location until they are firmly established. A light mulch of peat moss, oak leaves, hay, pine boughs or similar materials is all that is needed. Cover them after the ground is frozen hard. For additional instructions see page 8.

Planting Distance: for covering a wall or fence, vines should be planted 6 to 8 feet apart; 12 to 24 inches if used as ground covers under trees, as borders or grave covers.

Strong potted plants from 2½ inch pots,

Each	\$1.25	12	\$10.00
2	2.00	25	18.75
6	5.00	100	75.00

Note: Until larger quantities of Thorndale Ivies are available, orders for more than 100 plants from one customer cannot be accepted.



HARDY CLIMBING VINES



Ampelopsis Veitchi □ (Also Parthenocissus tricuspidata, var. veitchii) BOSTON IVY

Location: Sun or shade.

Soil: Ordinary garden soil.

Ultimate Height: 40 to 60 feet.

Probably the best known vine for covering walls and chimneys. It climbs rapidly once it has firmly taken root and will cover an entire house in only a few short years. We have seen Boston and Thorndale Ivies happily growing together on a large apartment building with the evergreen Thorndale Ivy covering the lower part of the building and the dark green, glossy leaves of the Thorndale Ivy contrasting beautifully against the lighter green of the Boston Ivy. Tolerates unfavorable growing conditions in city.

Planting Distance: 6 to 12 feet or singly, depending upon individual situation.

Strong, 3 year old field grown plants,

Each \$1.00	3 \$2.75	12 \$10.00
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Ampelopsis Lowi □

MINIATURE BOSTON IVY

Location: Sun or shade.

Soil: Any good garden soil.

Ultimate Height: 20 to 25 feet.

This is a small-leaved deciduous vine which does not grow as rapidly as the regular Boston Ivy. The light green leaves, which drop in the fall, are daintier, deeply cut on finer stems. Because of its miniature character the Lowi Ivy is suitable for covering low garden walls, gate posts and rocks, etc. It is especially nice on house walls under and between windows where only a delicate lace-like tracery of vine is desired.

Planting Distance: 6 to 12 feet or singly, depending upon individual situation.

Strong plants from 2½ inch pots,

Each \$1.00	3 \$2.75	12 \$10.00
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Ampelopsis Quinquefolia □ (Or

Parthenocissus quinquefolia var. Engelmanni.)

VIRGINIA CREEPER

Location: Sun or shade.

Soil: Any good garden soil.

Ultimate Height: 20 to 30 feet.

This is a rapidly climbing vine with light green foliage which turns brilliantly in the fall. Its tendrils are without sucking discs and will cling better to fences and similar structures than to walls. We do not recommend it for covering house walls because of its rather rank growth. It's a wonderful vine for wire fences, windmills on the farm, tree stumps, etc.

Planting Distance: 6 to 12 feet on fences, depending upon individual situations.

Strong, field-grown plants,

Each 75c	3 \$2.00	12 \$7.50
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Hedera helix Baltica [E] BALTIC IVY

Location: Sun to dense shade.
Soil: Any good garden soil but prefers rich, damp soil for most luxuriant growth.

Ultimate Height: 50 to 100 feet.

This is another hardy evergreen Ivy with finer branches and smaller leaves. Makes an excellent ground cover but may also be used for covering walls and chimneys. Should be planted on north or west walls. This Ivy is more sensitive to the bright winter sunlight than the sturdier Thorndale Ivy. Same general planting and maintenance instructions apply to Baltic Ivies as recommended for Thorndale Ivies. Strong plants from 2½ inch pots,

3	\$1.25	100	\$ 25.00
12	4.50	1,000	225.00

Euonymus radicans acuta [E]

An excellent, fast growing vine and ground cover. For detailed description see page 13 under Ground Covers.

Euonymus radicans vegetus [E] BIG-LEAF WINTERCREEPER OR EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET

Location: Sun or shade.
Soil: Any good garden soil.
Ultimate Height: 15 to 25 feet.

This evergreen variety of the Euonymus family is valuable as a vine or ground cover plant but may also be shaped into a low evergreen hedge or specimen accent plant. Also use it for covering stumps, gate posts, porches or as facer shrubs in front of taller growing evergreens. Will grow equally well in sun or shade and it is one of the hardest evergreen vines we know. Older plants of Euonymus or plants growing on poor soil will produce an abundance of bright orange berries like those of the deciduous Bittersweet vine.

Planting Distance: 12 to 24 inches as ground covers. 4 to 12 feet on walls or fences, or plant singly.

Strong plants from 2½ inch pots,

Each	75c	3	\$2.25	12	\$7.50
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HOW TO GROW CLEMATIS

Clematis, especially the hybrids, prefer a rich, well drained loam. Prepare heavy garden soil to a depth of two feet by adding sand and peat moss. Mix well and also add some well rotted manure, if available. Set plants with their crown 2 to 3 inches below the ground level. If planted in a sunny location, keep the soil around them

cool with a mulch of peat or well decayed manure or leaves. Apply a small amount of lime in areas where the soil conditions are generally on the acid side. They require supports, such as trellis, wire, etc. In the fall, hill some earth around the stems and protect the ground around them with a mulch of peat, hay or leaves.

Clematis paniculata [D]

Location: Sun.

Soil: Rich, well drained garden soil.

Height: 15 to 20 feet.

Time of Bloom: Sept.–Oct.

Color: White.

A vigorous climber which spreads over a large space the first season. Plant is covered with small, fragrant white blossoms from September to October. Very hardy, it is excellent for covering trellises, porches and arbors.

Each	\$1.00	3	\$2.75	12	\$10.00
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Clematis Jackmani [D] (Hybrid)

Location: Sun or half-shade.

Soil: Rich, well drained garden soil.

Height: 6 to 12 feet.

Time of Bloom: June, October.

Color: Violet–purple.

This is probably the most familiar of all the Clematis hybrids. It is a hardy and vigorous grower with abundant flowers the first year. Strong plants from 2½ inch pots,

Each	\$1.25	3	\$3.50	12	\$12.50
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Clematis Henryi [D] (Hybrid)

Location: Sun or half-shade.

Soil: Rich, well drained garden soil.

Height: 8 feet.

Time of Bloom: June, Oct.

Color: Creamy white.

This is one of the best of the single hybrids. Does not bloom as profusely as Clematis Jackmani but individual flowers will often grow 6 inches across. The cut flowers will last for days and days. Flowers are produced on the current season's growth.

Each	\$1.25	3	\$3.50	12	\$12.50
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HOW TO USE GROUND COVER PLANTS



1. FOR BANKS AND SLOPES in shady locations use Thorndale or Baltic Ivies, Euonymus acuta, Vinca, or Pachysandra. They may also be used for open situations except Pachysandra which normally does not tolerate hot, sunny areas. The latter is an especially good ground cover under evergreens.
2. FOR BIG TREES use any of the ground covers listed. In very dense shade the Vincas will not do quite as well as the others. In order to blossom they prefer lighter shade.
3. FOR POOL EDGINGS AND BORDER PLANTINGS along walks, flower, shrub and evergreen beds, select those ground cover plants from our list most suitable for the size and location of the border.
4. FOR FOUNDATION PLANTINGS — especially for houses that are almost level with the garden area, use ground cover plants in combination with vines and low evergreens.
5. FOR GRAVES—For a permanent grave cover plant any one of the six ground covers. They will require little or no attention once the plants are well established, thus providing their own perpetual care because of their naturally compact growth. To partially frame the head stone, plant Thorndale, Baltic, or Lowi Ivies or Euonymus vegetus on one or both sides. You can prune them so they won't cover the face of the stone. For additional interest you may combine ground covers with such flowering plants as Geranium, Petunias, Ageratum and others. Begonias and Impatiens are especially good for shaded areas where few other plants will flower freely.

How to Plant Ground Cover Plants

It will not be necessary to dig a hole 18 inches deep for each plant as recommended for vines. Prepare the ground by spreading a generous quantity of either well-rotted manure, old leaves, or peat moss over the area to be planted. For extra measure add some well balanced fertilizer. If the soil is rather heavy, lighten it with sand and additional peat moss or similar ground conditioning, humus-like materials. Spade to a depth of at least 12 inches, thoroughly incorporating the manure or leaves with the soil. Into this well-prepared earth set the plants and firmly press the ground around each one. When the entire bed is planted, water it *thoroughly*.

Loosen the soil around them several times during the first season. Mulch lightly with leaves, peat, straw, at least the first winter or two. In regions where the temperature drops to 20 to 40° F. below, mulch every season. Leaves blowing into a well established ground cover bed afford all the protection needed by most of these plants.

GROUND COVER PLANTS

Hedera helix [E]

THORNDALE SUB-ZERO ENGLISH IVY

Detailed description and prices on page 9 under Vines.

Hedera helix baltica [E]

BALTIC IVY

Detailed descriptions on page 11 under Vines.

Euonymus radicans vegetus [E]

BIG-LEAF WINTERCREEPER OR EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET

Detailed description on page 11 under Vines.

Euonymus radicans acuta [E]

PURPLE-LEAF WINTERCREEPER

Location: Sun or shade.

Soil: Any good garden soil.

Ultimate Height: 20 to 25 feet when climbing on support; 6 to 12 inches when trailing on ground.

This variety is a faster growing member of the Euonymus family than Euonymus vegetus. Its glossy, green leaves turn a rich reddish purple in late fall. It's an excellent ground cover, equally good in the dense shade of large trees as it is on steep, sunny banks. This extremely hardy plant is also a good climbing vine for house walls, chimneys, tree trunks and garden walls.

Planting distance: 12 to 24 inches if planted as ground cover; 6 to 12 feet on walls.

Strong plants from 2½ inch pots.

3 \$1.45, 12 \$5.50, 100 \$30.00,
1,000 \$275.00

Pachysandra terminalis [E]

SPURGE

Location: Shade. (Does not do well in sun.)

Soil: Any good garden soil.

Height: 6 to 8 inches.

Pachysandra will thrive under evergreens where most other plants seldom survive. Under shrubs and in the dense shade of trees its heavy leaves form a luxurious evergreen carpet which is neat and attractive all through the year. Its mass of roots will hold the soil in place on steep banks in shady areas under conditions too unfavorable for many shrubs and perennials. A good Pachysandra planting will usually

remain in place for many years. To give the plants a good start, we suggest that you improve your soil by digging generous quantities of well rotted manure or leaves into the ground. After that they will require little if any care.

Planting distance: 6 inches each way. We do not recommend Pachysandra for sunny locations.

Strong plants from 2½ inch pots,

3 \$1.00, 12 \$3.75, 100 \$20.00,
1,000 \$175.00

2 year, field grown plants, bare root

12 \$2.50, 100 \$12.50,
1,000 \$100.00

Vinca minor [E]

PERIWINKLE or TRAILING MYRTLE

Location: Sun or shade.

Soil: Any good garden soil.

Height: 6 to 10 inches.

Time of Bloom: May.

Color: Blue or White.

Vincas are evergreen trailing plants with dark green, glossy leaves. They spread rapidly forming a thick carpet under trees and in places where it is too shady for grass. Planted in sunny or semi-shady locations they will be covered with intensely blue flowers from May to June. All Vincas will do well with little care in any ordinary soil and for this reason and their always neat appearance, they make a very satisfactory ground cover for graves.

Planting distance: 6 inches.

Vinca minor, Bowles Variety [E]

This variety with its larger and glossier foliage is quite superior to the common Vinca minor which we no longer grow. The flowers, too, are of a more intense blue and much larger. Strong Plants from 2½ inch pots or field grown clumps. (We'll select whichever of these are the best plants at shipping time.)

3 \$1.25, 12 \$4.25, 100 \$22.50,
1,000 \$200.00

Vinca minor alba [E]

This is the still rare white-flowered form of the common Vinca minor.

Strong plants from 2½ inch pots, or clumps. (Our selection at shipping time.)

3 \$1.35, 12 \$4.50, 100 \$25.00

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Which vines do you recommend for a clapboard house?

Plant Clematis and let them climb on a trellis which is hinged at the bottom. When the house needs to be painted, lay trellis down. Thorndale Ivies or Euonymus vegetus could also be trained on a trellis. Do not permit them to cling to the clapboards of the house.

Are vines harmful to brick or stone walls?

Contrary to some opinion, vines do not keep walls moist. I have seen churches in Europe covered with English Ivies that are more than a hundred years old.

How can sparrows be kept out of vines?

They will be discouraged from returning if you will brush a long stick over the vines a few times.

Will Thorndale Sub-Zero Ivies grow in Montana?

They should survive the low temperatures in that section under a heavy blanket of snow if planted as a ground cover. The vines would probably winter-kill above the snow line.

Can Thorndale Ivies be grown indoors?

Yes. They prefer a cool light place away from direct sunlight. Wash leaves by holding branches under the cold water faucet every few weeks to keep them clean from dust and red spider.

From Arizona—would you recommend Thorndale Sub-Zero Ivies for our hot, dry climate?

For shady places under trees or on walls or chimneys on the north side, yes. Keep them well watered. In northern states they will do as well in sun as in shade but I would not plant Thorndale Ivies in an open location in your state.

What is the easiest way to get rid of brown scales on Euonymus?

Spray with Chlordane or other available scale insecticide which you may purchase from your local hardware or seed store. Prevention is better than cure. Spray vines with cold water from time to time as recommended in another section of this book. A healthy plant is less subject to attack by insects and fungus diseases.

What ground cover plants will grow under a Norway Maple?

Pachysandra is probably your best bet. The dense shade under a maple tree and the fact that their roots are near the surface makes it difficult to grow any plants under them. If Pachysandra won't grow, cover ground under the tree with tanbark or crushed gravel.

Do you recommend spring or fall planting?

For such perennial-like plants as vines and ground covers I lean towards spring planting, especially in northern states. The plants will be firmly rooted and better established in their permanent location and so will better withstand alternate thawing and freezing.

Will Thorndale Ivies do well under Oak trees?

In well prepared ground they will get a good start within the first season. Be sure to keep them well watered. Do not neglect to feed the oak tree itself. A balanced fertilizer should be applied below the surface by means of a feeding rod.

Space is up and a lot of questions are left unanswered. We'll try to tell you more next time.

HOW TO ORDER

1. **WHEN TO ORDER.** Please order as soon as possible after you receive this catalog, while our stock is complete.
2. **YOUR ORDER AND REMITTANCE WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED BY RETURN MAIL** and you will receive delivery date at the same time.
3. **WE SHIP AT PLANTING TIME.** Our shipping season begins on April 15th. By this time the frost is out of the ground and the land is in workable condition. All potted plants are shipped from April 15 to November 15 and all through the summer months. Shipping time for bare root, field grown plants is limited to the months of April and May and October to November 15.
4. **LOW QUANTITY-PRICES.** Savings in handling costs are reflected in considerably lower quantity-prices. Take advantage of this, especially when purchasing ground cover plants. *Plants must be of one kind or variety to earn the quantity discount.*

Quantity Discount Schedule:

1 or 2 plants of one kind are sold only where the each rate is quoted.

No less than 3 plants can be sold where the three rate is listed.

3 to 5 plants of one kind are sold at the three rate.

6 to 24 plants of one kind are sold at the dozen rate.

25 or more plants of one kind are sold at the 100 rate.

250 or more plants of one kind are sold at the 1,000 rate.

Example: 1 Thorndale Ivy costs \$1.25, 100 Thorndale Ivies cost \$75.00 or 75c each. If you purchase 25 Thorndale Ivies, the 100 price applies, making the total \$18.75. *This is a saving of 40%.*

5. **WHO PAYS THE SHIPPING COST?**
 - A. **We Do** for all plants bought at the single, three and dozen rate. These will be shipped *prepaid* within the U.S.A. by parcel post or Railway Express.
 - B. **You Do** for all plants priced at the 100 rate. These will be shipped by Railway Express, shipping charges collect.
6. **REMITTANCE SHOULD BE SENT WITH ORDER.** Please make payments by check, postal note, postal or express money order and attach to order. Cash should be sent by registered mail.
7. **C.O.D. ORDERS** cannot be accepted because of the perishable nature of plants.
8. **REPORT ERRORS PROMPTLY.** Every effort is made to avoid errors. Please check your order as soon as it is received and if a mistake has been made, report by return mail giving your order number and date.
9. **IF PACKAGE IS DAMAGED** in transit, obtain a report from your local Postmaster or Express Agent, respectively, and mail it to us. We will make immediate replacement of any items damaged or lost.
10. **CORRESPONDENCE.** Please write Correspondence on a separate sheet.

THORNDALE'S REPLACEMENT GUARANTEE

We guarantee immediate replacement, entirely free of charge, of any plants that do not reach you in first class condition.

The factual plant descriptions and practical planting instructions in this catalog were written for one reason—to help you grow vigorous plants.

If, in spite of reasonable and intelligent care, any plants purchased from us should die, we will replace them at one-half the regular catalog price.

Your Report must be mailed to us within 90 days after delivery.

References: First National Bank of Woodstock, Illinois
U.S. Postmaster, Woodstock, Illinois

THORNDALE FARMS • WOODSTOCK, ILLINOIS



This is your Planting Guide for Hardy Climbing Vines and Ground Cover Plants

It Shows You

WHAT to Plant

WHERE to Plant

HOW to Plant

And tells you all about

**Thorndale Sub-Zero
English Ivies**

Baltic English Ivies

Boston Ivies

Lowi Ivies

Virginia Creepers

Big-Leaf Winter Creepers

Purple-leaf Winter Creepers

Clematis paniculata

**Clematis Jackmani,
C. Henryi**

Pachysandra or Spurge

Vinca or Trailing Myrtle

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